



LEGAL NOTICE NO.

THE LIVESTOCK ACT
(No. of 2023)

THE LIVESTOCK (PIG INDUSTRY) REGULATIONS, 2023

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THE LIVESTOCK ACT, 2023

(No. of 2023)

THE LIVESTOCK (PIG INDUSTRY) REGULATIONS, 2023

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 126 of the Livestock Act, 2023, the Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture and Livestock Development, makes the following Regulations—

PART I: PRELIMINARY

Short title and commencement.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Livestock (Pig Industry) Regulations, 2023 and shall come into force on such date as the Cabinet Secretary may designate by notice in the Kenya Gazette.

Interpretation.

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

“Act” means the Livestock Act 2023;

“Authority” means the Livestock Inputs and Products Regulatory Authority established under of the Act;

“artificial insemination” means an introduction or injection of semen into the reproductive tract of a sow or gilt by use of a catheter;

“baconer” means a pig with a live weight between eighty-three and one hundred and one kilograms;

“boar” means the male of a pig that has attained sexual maturity and can be used for breeding purposes;

“Board” means Livestock and Livestock Products Marketing Board established under the Act;

“barrow” means a castrated male pig;

“dry sow” means a sow from the period of weaning until her next farrowing;

“extension services” means services that enhance implementation of programs and projects in partnership with the sector’s clientele to improve productivity, incomes and welfare;

“In pig gilt” means a female of a pig between her first mating and her first farrowing;

“maiden gilt” means a female of a pig between the periods of her attaining puberty to her first mating;

“medium scale pig farmer” means a farmer rearing pigs with a population range of between twenty to one hundred pigs;

“Owner of a piggery” means a person authorized to rear and sell pigs;

“Ministry” means the government ministry responsible for matters relating to livestock production;

“parity” means the number of times a sow has given birth;

“pig” includes a male or female of any age kept in a piggery;

“piggery” means a place where pigs are reared or multiplied for the production of either slaughter pigs or genetics for domestic consumption or marketing purposes;

“piglet” means the young of a pig from birth until the time of weaning;

“pig identification” means ear notching, ear tagging, slap marking or tattoo branding of a pig for the sake of traceability;

“pig welfare” relates to conditions leading to the five freedoms, being freedom from hunger, discomfort, pain, injury and disease, expression of normal behaviour and fear and distress;

“porcine” means of or relating to pigs;

“porker” means a pig with a live weight between forty and seventy kilograms;

“processed product” is material derived in whole or in part from the meat of any animal or other animal material and other waste products of such animal or material that has undergone industrial treatment to prevent spoilage and has been cooked at a minimum seventy five degrees centigrade for at least thirty minutes to inactivate disease organisms;

“small scale pig farmer” means a farmer rearing pigs with a population range of one to twenty pigs;

“sow” means a female of a pig after first farrowing;

“swill” means sterilized kitchen refuse and scraps of waste food mixed with water for feeding to pigs;

“weaner” means a piglet from the time of weaning and up to the age of ten weeks; and

“weaning” means physical separation of a sow from her litter so as to result in cessation of suckling.

Objects and purpose of the Regulations.

3. The object and purpose of these Regulations is to give effect to provisions of the Act relating to the pig industry including—

- (a) setting basic standards for rearing of pigs in order to contribute to increased production of Animal Source Foods;
- (b) attainment of minimum bio-climatology and housing standards;
- (c) attainment of minimum disease control standards;
- (d) quality control in the pig industry;
- (e) organization and coordination of the pig industry;
- (f) increased market access of pig products;
- (g) registration of piggery owners, pig associations and pig breeders; and
- (h) any other matter giving effect to these Regulations and the Act.

Application.

4. These Regulations apply to a pig farmer, breeder, piggery owner or pig association operating in Kenya.

PART II — REGISTRATION AND ACCREDITATION OF PIGGERY OWNERS

Registration and accreditation.

5. (1) The purpose of registration and accreditation shall be —

- (a) to aid planning with a view to increasing the contribution of pig products in the Animal Source Foods basket to enhance food and nutrition security in the country;
- (b) to provide appropriate technical support and capacity building for piggery owners and small scale pig farmers;

- (c) to aid in collection of data and information to advance the pig industry;
- (d) to enhance service delivery including extension and advisory services on husbandry practices and disease surveillance, financial services and market access; and
- (e) to maintain current and credible pig industry data by the national Directorate of Livestock Production and the County Director of Livestock Production.

(2) A piggery owner shall register with the County Government where the piggery is located.

(3) A piggery owner shall be accredited by the Board as shall be prescribed from time to time.

(4) A small-scale pig farmer may register with the respective county government where the farm is located.

Basic requirements for registration.

6. A person may not be registered to rear and sell pigs unless the person—

- (a) has basic knowledge in pig husbandry and welfare;
- (b) has adequate piggery structures to protect the pigs against vagaries of weather including adverse impacts of climate change and variability;
- (c) has readily accessible feed and water for the pigs which shall be stipulated in a pig feeding management plan;
- (d) has a waste management and disposal system that conforms to existing environmental regulations; and
- (e) generates and maintains pig production records that conform to livestock sub-sector data requirements as may be prescribed from time to time.

PART III — BASIC CONDITIONS FOR REARING PIGS

General pig environment and welfare.

7. (1) A person engaged in rearing pigs, including a stock worker, shall ensure that—

- (a) a piggery is kept clean at all times to avoid conditions in which excrement and urine accumulate to such levels that there is no clean area for pigs to lie down;
- (b) a piggery and auxiliary structures are well lit at all times;
- (c) the environment where pigs are accommodated is kept free from pests, parasites and other contaminants;
- (d) slurry or manure is disposed off in a manner that protects the general environment and reduces gas emission and odour;
- (e) disposal of pig carcasses does not have negative impact on the environment;
- (f) care and consideration is given to pig welfare, including the requirement that housing and flooring is constructed in a manner that is free of any draught, allows pigs to move around, and prevents injury or trauma;
- (g) a clean and portable water supply system is in place; and
- (h) ambient temperature for pig production is adhered to as set out in Schedule III.

Design and construction of pig houses.

- 8.** (1) The design of a pig house shall—
- (a) be place and context specific based on local environmental conditions;
 - (b) satisfy the bio-climatology standards for the different pig classes that are to be kept;
 - (c) minimize risks related to adverse weather conditions, injuries and predation;
 - (d) be for exclusive housing of pigs;
 - (e) facilitate effective cleaning and proper waste disposal; and

- (f) include piggery bio-security measures to minimize pig related disease transmission.
- (2) A slatted pig house newly constructed or subject to major renovations after the commencement these Regulations shall —
- (a) comply with the specifications in Schedule I for housing weaners and growers in a fully slatted house, taking into consideration the requisite slat spacing;
 - (b) take into consideration conditions for housing —
 - (i) sows during gestation, farrowing and lactation; and
 - (ii) boars; and
 - (c) contain bio-security measures such as footbaths and sanitation areas for workers.
- (3) Without limiting the provisions of sub-regulations (1) and (2), the Directorate of Livestock Production shall —
- (a) set standards for housing, auxiliary structures and production equipment for piggery operations;
 - (b) support research on materials for piggery construction and adaptable pig house designs; and
 - (c) build capacity in pig housing designs and standards.
- (4) The County Director of Livestock Production shall—
- (a) promote adoption of appropriate structures by piggery owners;
 - (b) supervise pegging, construction and final approval of pig houses that meet established standards based on the guidelines in Schedule I;
 - (c) conduct periodic inspection of pig structures to ensure their appropriateness in relation to piggery operations and maintenance of animal welfare standards, in conformity with existing regulations.

- Auxillary structures. **9.** An auxillary structure used to store pig feeds and equipment and for other husbandry practices shall be constructed and regularly maintained to prevent pests and diseases and ensure effective biosecurity on piggery operations.
- Stray pig **10.** Any pig found roaming or freely feeding at dumpsites shall be declared to be a stray animal in accordance with these Regulations.
- Tethering **11.** Tethering as a method of restraining a pig in a stall or outdoors is prohibited.
- Offences relating to rearing of pigs **12.** A person who contravenes any of the requirements in this Part shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand shillings (Kshs. 10,000/-).

PART IV — FEEDS AND FEEDING OF PIGS

- Pig feeds **13.** Commercial pig feeds shall —
- (a) comply with quality standards as may be established from time to time; and
 - (b) without limiting the provisions of paragraph (a), meet the conditions set out in the Animal Feed Regulations.
- Storage of pig feeds at piggeries. **14.** Storage of pig feeds shall comply with the requirements set out in the Animal Feed Regulations.
- Conditions for feeding pigs. **15.** (1) A pig shall be provided with food and water in the following manner —
- (a) food fed to a pig shall be fresh, palatable in nature and free from contaminants, whether physical or toxic substances or micro-organisms that may cause harm;
 - (b) feeding shall be according to the physiological needs of a pig and its feeding habits;
 - (c) feeds shall only be provided in recommended equipment that is clean
 - (d) the stocking density of a pen shall allow all pigs to feed at the same time;

(e) feed equipment and troughs must be free of excrement or other forms of garbage at all times.

(2) Swill shall only be fed to a pig on the following conditions —

(a) swill containing meat from other livestock shall be fed to a pig only if it has been sterilized;

(b) only piggery operators who have undergone training on preparation of swill may include it as part of pig feed;

(c) other wastes including rendered products or kitchen waste from known sources do not need to be sterilized but must be handled hygienically when feeding to a pig; and

(d) processed products such as pet foods and pre-heated canned foods meant for human consumption shall not be fed to pigs as swill.

Water requirements for pigs.

16. (1) Water provided to all classes of pigs shall be available at all times and must be portable and kept at the prescribed temperature.

(2) The recommended daily water intake is as prescribed in Schedule II, however the County Director of Livestock Production may recommend higher adjustments to water requirements based on environmental conditions including climate change and variability.

Offences relating to feeding of pigs.

17. A person who contravenes the provisions of this Part shall be liable on conviction to a fine of ten thousand shillings (Kshs. 10,000/-).

PART V — PIGGERY WASTE DISPOSAL AND MANAGEMENT

Treatment of piggery waste.

18. (1) Waste from a piggery shall be treated before disposal.

(2) Without limiting the provisions of sub-regulation (1), a piggery owner shall ensure that —

(a) animal waste in form of manure and urine is disposed off in a manner that does not lead to contamination of aquatic systems;

(b) manure is collected and composted before it is released into any agrarian system;

(c) manure or slurry collection, handling and disposal is executed in a manner that protects the general environment and reduces gas emission and odor;

(d) manure or slurry is disposed of using proper slurry catchment areas either by irrigation on to pastures and crops or by any other suitable means; and

(e) manure is handled in a manner that does not contribute to positive climate feedback.

(3) The Authority may prescribe standards for the treatment and disposal of piggery waste.

Disposal of pig carcasses.

19. Pig carcass shall be disposed off in accordance with the law relating to animal diseases.

(2) Before the Authority alters, suspends or revokes a license, it shall give the person a 14 days' notice to make representations.

Value addition to piggery waste.

20. The Authority, County Governments and other stakeholders shall encourage and build capacity of piggery owners to use pig waste to produce biogas and briquettes as an alternative source of energy while at the same time mitigating climate change and variability.

PART VI — GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR PIG HEALTH AND TREATMENT OF SICK PIGS

Treatment and vaccination of pigs.

21. (1) Treatment of sick pigs shall be undertaken as stipulated in the law relating to animal diseases and attendant regulations.

(2) Without limiting the provisions of sub-regulation (1), every owner of a piggery shall ensure that —

(a) pig health management plan is developed and implemented;

(b) any pig showing signs of illness or injury shall be presented without delay to a veterinarian for examination and treatment for curative purposes or ease of pain;

(c) for ease of treatment and management as shall be prescribed by a veterinary officer, a sick pig shall be isolated from the rest for the duration of treatment;

(d) a pig isolated due to illness shall be provided with ample space in addition to food and water that supports recovery;

(e) all pig vaccinations shall be administered using registered vaccines, by a person who is qualified to do so, and all treatments and vaccinations shall be entered in a register as prescribed in Schedule V; and

(f) without limiting the provisions of paragraph (e), all treatment records including type of illness, cause of illness, and drugs administered shall be signed by the veterinary officer.

(3) Any person who contravenes the provisions of sub-regulation (2) is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding ten thousand shillings (KShs. 10,000/-).

Elective
Procedures.

22. The elective procedures set out in Schedule IV shall only be performed by competent personnel and trained stock workers.

Control of common
pig diseases.

23. (1) To prevent the spread of porcine diseases, the County Director of Veterinary Services shall ensure implementation of sanitation standards, biosecurity measures and vaccination protocols by every piggery owner.

(2) In adherence to vaccination protocols, the provisions of Schedule V shall be recommended for uptake by every piggery owner.

(3) In implementation of Schedule VI the County Director of Veterinary Services shall cause extensive public awareness of endemic diseases in areas with farms rearing pigs so as to occasion adoption of appropriate vaccination schedules and practices.

(4) Any person engaged in rearing pigs shall observe drug withdrawal periods at all times.

(5) Only registered drugs shall be administered to a pig for purposes of disease control.

(6) Despite the provisions of sub-regulation (5), trial drugs in cases where emerging diseases occur may be administered with written authority of the County Director of Veterinary Services.

PART VII— BREEDS AND BREEDING

Registration of
breeding pigs

24. Every pig breeder shall establish and maintain a register of breeding animals as prescribed by the Authority on animal identification, registration, recording and performance evaluation.

Registration and licensing of pig breeders.

25. (1) No person shall conduct business as a pig breeder unless the person is registered and has a valid certificate of registration issued by the Authority.

(2) The Authority may charge registration and licensing fees as approved by the Cabinet Secretary in charge of livestock.

Breeders register.

26. The Authority shall maintain a register of pig breeders.

Pig breeding programs.

27. (1) The Authority shall implement in collaboration with County governments and other stakeholders in the pig industry —

(a) breeding programs to promote reproduction efficiency so as to ensure sows produce the largest possible number of healthy viable piglets each year;

(b) breeding programs to promote improved production efficiency with emphasis on growth efficiency, feed efficiency and output efficiency; and

(c) breeding programs to ensure production of safe, healthy, welfare friendly, nutritious and wholesome product of consistent quality.

Rights and obligations of pig breeders.

28. A pig breeder—

(a) shall be entitled to any intellectual property arising from their breeding activities;

(b) may be recognized as a creator of breeds and custodian of the animal genetic resources arising therefrom;

(c) may participate in identification of research needs with respect to their genetic resources;

(d) shall report to the Authority any suspicious matter, activity or circumstances likely to affect or actually affecting breeding; and

(e) shall maintain proper breeding records and registers as stipulated by these Regulations and as outlined in Schedule VII.

Alteration, revocation or cancellation of licence.

29. The Authority—

- (a) may alter, suspend or revoke a breeder’s licence if, in the Authority’s opinion, a condition of the licence has been contravened; and
- (b) shall give a person in contravention of licence requirements twenty-one days’ notice to show cause why the licence should not be revoked.

PART VIII — EXTENSION AND TRAINING SERVICES

Knowledge and skills management.

30. (1) The Authority shall —

- (a) in collaboration with the Ministry and County Governments, identify capacity building gaps of actors along the entire pig industry value chain; and
- (b) set standards and guidelines for efficient delivery of extension services.

(2) The Ministry shall —

- (a) establish a training curriculum for the pig industry and undertake quality control of training at the County Government level; and
- (b) facilitate knowledge and skills transfer in pig production and value addition to County Government livestock personnel.

(3) County Governments shall, in conformity with the training curriculum in sub-regulation (2)(a), establish a training program and provide extension services to all piggery owners and other stakeholders in the value chain.

(4) Despite the generality of the provisions of sub-regulation (3), the County Director of Livestock Production shall coordinate day-to-day extension and technical advisory activities and to increase offtake rates, ensure compliance with the pig growing parameters as prescribed in Schedule VIII.

PART IX — TRANSPORTATION OF PIGS AND PIG PRODUCTS

Transportation of pigs.

31. (1) A pig shall be transported in accordance with the law relating to prevention of cruelty to animals and any other law relating to animal welfare.

(2) Without limiting the provisions of sub-regulation (1), vehicles used to transport pigs shall —

(a) be fitted with —

(i) shading on the top deck with at least eighty percent (80%) shade cloth or better; and

(ii) grids to prevent sliding and injury;

(b) be partitioned to prevent crushing;

(c) be free of objects or protrusions that can cause injury;

(d) have sides high and strong enough to prevent pigs from jumping or falling off;

(3) Pigs per unit of floor space in transit shall be as stipulated in Schedule IX.

(4) A pig shall not be transported using —

(a) a motorcycle unless fitted with appropriate carriers that comply with this Regulation;

(b) a bicycle; or

(c) a wheelbarrow.

(5) A pig shall not be trekked for more than the prescribed distance.

(6) Any person who transports a pig in violation of this regulation commits an offence and liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding ten thousand shillings (Kshs 10,000/-).

Obligations of
persons
transporting pigs.

32. (1) A piggery owner shall ensure that —

(a) pigs to be transported are healthy;

(b) they obtain relevant animal movement documents as stipulated in the rules relating to animal diseases or any other law relating to movement of animals; and

(c) only trained stock workers are engaged in transportation of pigs.

(2) A person transporting pigs shall ensure that —

- (a) loading ramps and platforms match vehicle height and loading gate, and inclines do not exceed twenty degrees;
- (b) pigs cannot fall between vehicle and loading ramp;
- (c) loading and unloading is done with minimum force, including by use of pig boards;
- (d) pigs are transported during the cooler parts of the day by a smooth ride with limited stops;
- (e) vehicles used to transport pigs are only stopped on a level surface; and
- (f) pre-arranged contingency plans are in place to cater for emergencies such as breakdowns.

Transportation of pig products.

33. Pig products shall be transported in accordance with the law relating to public health, control of meats and any other law relating to food or animal safety.

PART X —MARKETS AND MARKETING INFRASTRUCTURE

Piggery owners.

34. A piggery owner shall—

- (a) have free access to existing formal markets;
- (b) not be limited in quantities of pigs supplied to existing markets;
- (c) price their products in accordance with current market value;
- (d) sell their pig only within areas designated by a County Government; and
- (e) keep complete records of production and sale to assist in traceability.

Role of the Board.

35. The Board shall in collaboration with the Ministry and County Governments —

- (a) identify market needs and trends in the pig industry;

- (b) promote the domestic pig industry at national and international events;
- (c) establish subject to the Act, a market information system;
- (d) ensure that all pig products to be sold for export comply with international and domestic labelling and packaging standards;
- (e) empower small scale piggery owners to adopt a high volume with high value strategy of production and marketing;
- (f) eliminate trade and price barriers and imposition of standards that are more stringent than those prescribed by law;
- (g) promote cross border trading and removal of unwarranted tariffs;
- (h) develop new and rehabilitate existing pig marketing infrastructure in consultation with relevant stakeholders;
- (i) encourage establishment of new live pig markets;
- (j) enforce sanitation standards for all pigs intended for sale;
- (k) keep marketing routes open at all times;
- (l) enforce compliance with standards for transportation of live pigs set out in these Regulations;
- (m) network with regional markets to promote expansion of the pig industry in Kenya;
- (n) encourage establishment of itinerant slaughterhouses using refrigerated truck to minimize the movement of live pigs; and
- (o) prescribe and enforce standards to regulate movement of pigs intended for marketing.

PART XI — INSPECTION OF PIGS

Training and
Appointment of
pig inspectors.

36. (1) The Authority shall in consultation with County Governments—

- (a) prescribe qualifications for pig inspectors;
- (b) develop and deliver mandatory training program in accordance with the qualifications prescribed in paragraph (a);
- (c) appoint duly qualified persons to be pig inspectors for the purposes of the Act and these Regulations; and
- (d) publish in the Kenya Gazette the names of persons appointed in accordance with this Regulation.

Identification of pig inspectors.

37. A pig inspector shall at all times while carrying out their duties, identify themselves using designated identification certificate issued by the Authority.

Functions of pig inspectors.

38. (1) A pig inspector shall inspect piggeries and pig markets to ensure compliance with these Regulations.

- (a) inspect pig waste disposal and management;
- (b) inspect piggery registration records;
- (c) check on the health status of pigs, including vaccination;
- (d) inspect pig housing and ensure bio-exclusion for control of viruses or parasites;
- (e) inspect pigs used as breeding stock;
- (f) ensure that standards of hygiene are met;
- (g) ensure that every person operating a piggery is duly licensed and accredited;
- (h) ensure that pig slaughter houses are fumigated on a quarterly basis to meet international standards;
- (i) ensure that pigs slaughtered for human consumption are killed in the most humane way using equipment such as stun guns and electric stunners to minimize suffering; and
- (j) ensure that pigs and pig products sold to the public are certified to comply with prescribed food safety requirements.

Powers of pig inspectors

39. A pig inspector shall have the power to —

- (a) enter any premises where pig products are prepared, preserved, packaged, stored or transported, examine and take samples of pig products, and examine anything that is used or capable of being used for such preparation, preservation, packaging, storing or transportation;
- (b) examine any books, documents or other records found in any premises in paragraph (a) that the inspector has reason to believe may contain information relevant to the enforcement of these Regulations and make copies thereof or take extracts therefrom;
- (c) direct that any part of premises in paragraph (a), or anything in such premises, be left undisturbed for as long as reasonably necessary for the purpose of any test or inspection;
- (d) seize and detain for such time as may be necessary any book, document, other record, equipment or thing for the purpose of enforcing compliance with these Regulations;
- (e) do any other thing as may be reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with these Regulations.

Impersonation of a pig inspector.

40. Any person who carries or purports to carry out the functions of a pig inspector without having been duly appointed by the Authority in accordance with these Regulations commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction, to a fine of five hundred thousand shillings, or to imprisonment for a period of one year, or to both.

PART XII—PIG ASSOCIATIONS

Formation of pig associations.

41. (1) Every piggery owner, breeder or producer of pigs or processor of pig products may subscribe to a local, national or an international pig association or cooperative society within the meaning of the law relating to societies or cooperatives, or any other organization or group formed for membership of persons operating in pig industry and upon inspection shall declare such membership to a pig inspector.

(2) County Governments shall establish and maintain an up-to-date register of every pig association, society or other organization or group registered or otherwise operating in their jurisdiction, including their membership numbers, and share the information with the Ministry and Authority upon request.

(3) A County Government may pursuant to sub-regulation (2) enter into its register a pig association if —

- (a) it is duly registered as an association under existing law as proven by a valid certificate of registration;
- (b) it operates within a designated geographic area; and
- (c) its by-laws or constitution provide for membership, and rights and obligations of members.

(4) No fee may be charged for the entry into the register of a pig association or other such entity by a County Government.

Objects of pig associations

42. (1) A pig association may be formed for the purpose of promoting the economic, social and well-being of its members.

(2) A registered pig association shall have the power to —

- (a) work with county and national government ministries in charge of livestock and other stakeholders to develop or review policy relating to or otherwise affecting the pig industry;
- (b) seek extension and technical services to empower their members to increase pig productivity;
- (c) promote good pig production practices through knowledge and information sharing;
- (d) promote development and expansion of the pig industry through —
 - (i) provision of grants, credit or any other form of financing to its members;
 - (ii) encouraging its members to make use of existing sources of financing such as affirmative action funds; and
 - (iii) facilitating capital formation and investment among members or member units by establishing companies or equity participation in trading and business ventures;
- (e) provide avenues for group savings;
- (f) increase market earnings from strengthened pig producer price bargains; and

(g) pool resources to —

(i) improve pig industry infrastructure such as provision of cold chain equipment;

(ii) save on transportation costs; and

(iii) promote value addition by establishing small scale cottage enterprises to produce pig processing equipment and small machinery.

PART XIII — FINANCING OF PIG INDUSTRY

Financial support to the pig industry.

43. (1) The national or a County Government may engage in public private partnership to fund the pig industry with a view to increasing pig productivity, wealth creation and livelihood diversification through innovation and modernization.

(2) A County Government may support development of the pig industry in its area of jurisdiction by —

(a) issuing subsidies;

(b) establishing a revolving fund into which shall be paid all monies received for this purpose from donations, government grants, Commodities Fund, or any other funds from development partners; and

(c) seeking and facilitating foreign investment.

National government obligation to encourage investment.

44. (1) The national government shall formulate and implement or review its law and policy to encourage domestic or foreign investors to directly invest in or advance grants, credit or any other form of financing to value chain actors in the pig industry.

PART XIV—MISCELLANEOUS

Digitization.

45. (1) Within eighteen months of the date of commencement of these Regulations, the Ministry, every County Government, piggery owner, breeder, producer and processor shall digitize their records for efficient service delivery and access to information and dissemination.

(2) The digitization process shall ensure that—

- (a) multiple parties can access a common system that is regulated, monitored, secured against unauthorized access and continuously backed up in a secure location;
 - (b) flow of data takes place seamlessly across the value chain; and
 - (c) records are not destroyed or tampered with.
- (3) The digitization and common system provided for in this Regulation shall comply with the government standards on ICT, electronic records and data management.

Automation

46. The National and County Governments shall encourage every piggery owner, breeder, producer, processor, industry actor or any other stakeholder to automate their operations for increased productivity and efficiency across the value chain.

Access to information.

47. Every County Government shall ensure access to information on registered piggery owners and market access through compliance with the law relating to access to information and attendant regulations.

Value addition of pig products.

48. The Ministry and County Governments shall offer technical assistance and capacity building to enhance value addition of pig products.

General penalty for offences.

49. Any person who commits an offence under these Regulations for which no penalty is prescribed, shall upon conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding three hundred thousand shillings or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year, or to both.

SCHEDULE I

r.8

MINIMUM SPACE REQUIREMENT (M² PER PIG) FOR WEANERS, GROWERS AND FINISHERS

LW (kg)	m ²	LW (kg)	m ²	LW (kg)	m ²	LW (kg)	m ²
1	0.03	31	0.30	61	0.47	91	0.62
2	0.05	32	0.31	62	0.48	92	0.62
3	0.06	33	0.31	63	0.48	93	0.63
4	0.08	34	0.32	64	0.49	94	0.63
5	0.09	35	0.32	65	0.49	95	0.63
6	0.10	36	0.33	66	0.50	96	0.64
7	0.11	37	0.34	67	0.50	97	0.64
8	0.12	38	0.34	68	0.51	98	0.65
9	0.13	39	0.35	69	0.51	99	0.65
10	0.14	40	0.36	70	0.52	100	0.66
11	0.15	41	0.36	71	0.52	101	0.66
12	0.16	42	0.37	72	0.53	102	0.67
13	0.17	43	0.37	73	0.53	103	0.67
14	0.18	44	0.38	74	0.54	104	0.67
15	0.18	45	0.38	75	0.54	105	0.68
16	0.19	46	0.39	76	0.55	106	0.68
17	0.20	47	0.40	77	0.55	107	0.69
18	0.21	48	0.40	78	0.56	108	0.69
19	0.22	49	0.41	79	0.56	109	0.70
20	0.22	50	0.41	80	0.57	110	0.70
21	0.23	51	0.42	81	0.57	111	0.70
22	0.24	52	0.42	82	0.57	112	0.71
23	0.25	53	0.43	83	0.58	113	0.71
24	0.25	54	0.43	84	0.58	114	0.72
25	0.26	55	0.44	85	0.59	115	0.72

26	0.27	56	0.45	86	0.59	116	0.72
27	0.27	57	0.45	87	0.60	117	0.73
28	0.28	58	0.46	88	0.60	118	0.73
29	0.29	59	0.46	89	0.61	119	0.74
30	0.29	60	0.47	90	0.61	120	0.74

Spoolder, H. A. M., Edwards, S. A., and Corning, S. (2000)

SCHEDULE II

r.16

WATER REQUIREMENTS FOR PIGS IN VARIOUS CATEGORIES

Animal Category	Age	Weight Range (kg)	Requirements (l/day)	Nipple water pressure (l/min)
Suckling Piglets	1 – 28 days	1.4 – 9	0.6 – 0.85	0.5 - 1
Weaner piglet	4 – 7 weeks	9 – 19	1.5 – 2	0.5 - 1
Weaner Pig	7 – 10 weeks	20 – 35	3 – 4	1 - 2
Porker	10 – 16 weeks	36 – 80	6 – 8	1 - 2
Baconer	16 – 22	81 – 105	8 – 10	1 - 2
Gilt	7 - 8 Months	125 – 145	10 – 12	2 - 3
Dry sow	1 – 4 years	150 – 240	12 – 15	2 – 3
Lactating sow	1 – 4 years	160 – 260	15 – 32	3 - 4
A.I/ Breeding boar	9 – 36 months	145 – 300	12 – 16	2 – 3

SCHEDULE III

r.7

TEMPERATURE REQUIREMENTS IN °C FOR DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF PIGS

Category of Pig	Lower Danger Level	Comfort Zone	Upper Danger Level	Remarks
Newborns (0 – 3 days)	< 32	35 – 37	>37	Piglet nes colostrum ess
Suckling piglets (0 – 2 weeks)	< 26	28 – 32	>34	Daily variatic not exceed 3 –

Suckling piglets (2 – 4 weeks)	< 24	26 – 28	>32	Daily variation should not exceed 3 – 4 °C
Weaner (4 – 6 weeks)	< 24	26 – 30	>32	Daily variation should not exceed 3 – 4 °C
Weaner (6 – 8 weeks)	< 22	24 – 27	>29	Daily variation should not exceed 3 – 4 °C
Weaner (8 – 10 weeks)	< 20	22 – 25	>27	Daily variation should not exceed 3 – 4 °C
Grower (10 – 16 weeks)	< 16	20 – 24	>29	Daily variation should not exceed 5°C
Grower (16 – 22 weeks)	< 14	16 – 22	>28	Daily variation should not exceed 5°C
Gilts	< 14	16 – 23	>28	Daily variation should not exceed 5 - 6°C
Dry Sows	< 14	16 – 23	>28	Daily variation should not exceed 4 - 5°C
Lactating sows	< 16	18 – 24	>26	Daily variation should not exceed 4 - 5°C
A.I and Breeding boars	< 14	16 – 23	>28	Daily variation should not exceed 4 - 5°C

SCHEDULE IV

r.22

ELECTIVE PROCEDURES

1. The following procedures shall only be performed by trained stock workers —

- (a) castration of male pigs, which may be performed up to seven days of age, provided an piglet over seven days old may not be castrated except by a veterinary surgeon with the use of an anesthetic;
- (b) tail docking, which may be performed up to seven days of age and no more than half the length of the tail may be removed;
- (c) tooth clipping, which may only be done within seven days of birth;
- (d) ear notching which is allowed up to seven days of age;
- (e) marking of pigs with tattoos, ear tags or slap marks, provided that slap marking shall be done with the appropriate instrument and without using excessive force so as to avoid bruising;
- (f) non-invasive and painless methods such as ultrasonic equipment, which shall be used for pregnancy testing and the measurement of back fat in live pigs;
- (g) superficial wound treatment, claw trimming and injury care;
- (h) cutting of boars' teeth or tusks, provided an appropriate anesthesia shall be used.

2. Surgical interventions on the farm shall prevent infections by —

- (a) using only clean and disinfected instruments;
- (b) cleaning the skin of the scrotum or tail or wound; and
- (c) prying or painting the wound with an antibacterial spray or solution.

SCHEDULE V							r.23	
TREATMENT AND VACCINATION PROTOCOLS								
Name of piggery owner.....			Location.....			Name of Farm.....		Mobile No.....
T1 - Treatment Record								
Treatment Day.....			Month.....		Year.....			
Category of Pig (tick as appropriate)								
Boar	Sow	Replacement pig	Piglet	Nursery pig	Gilt	Finisher		
Date	Number of pig/ear tag No.	Weight	Clinical Sign	Name of drug Used	Dosage	Withdrawal period	Date of next review	Remarks

SCHEDULE VI		r.23
CONTROL OF DISEASES		
Control of Common Causes of Bacterial Diseases in pigs		
Type and Age of Pig	Type of disease to be controlled by vaccination	
Gilts and boars 6 months old or 5 weeks before first breeding	- Parvovirus - Leptospirosis - Erysipelas	
Gilts and Sows, at least 2 weeks before breeding	- Parvovirus - Leptospirosis	

Gilts and Sows, 2 weeks before farrowing	- Erysipelas
Boars, twice a year	- Parvovirus - Leptospirosis - Erysipelas

Control of Common Respiratory Infections in Pigs

Type and Age of Pig	Type of disease to be controlled by vaccination
Gilts 5 weeks before farrowing	- Pasteurella - Atrophic Rhinitis - Actinobacillus - Mycoplasma
Gilts and sows 2 weeks before farrowing	- Pasteurella - Atrophic Rhinitis - Actinobacillus - Mycoplasma
Boars, twice a year	- Pasteurella - Atrophic Rhinitis - Actinobacillus - Mycoplasma
Piglets 7 to 10 days old	- Pasteurella - Atrophic Rhinitis - Mycoplasma

Piglets at weaning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pasteurella - Atrophic Rhinitis - Actinobacillus - Mycoplasma
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Control of Common Causes of Scouring in Pigs

Type and Age of Pig	Type of disease to be controlled by vaccination
Gilts 5 weeks before farrowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - E. coli - Clostridium - Rotavirus
Gilts and sows 2 weeks before farrowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - E. coli - Clostridium - Rotavirus

SCHEDULE VII																		r.28			
BREEDING RECORDS AND REGISTERS																					
Name of piggery owner _____						Name of Farm _____						Location _____									
SC1 - Sow Card																					
number _____						Breed _____						Date of birth _____									
Breeding						Parturition						Weaning									
		Boar		Artificial Insemination		Expected parturition			Parturition date			Number of piglets at birth			Date			Number of pigs			
M	Y	Breed	Ear No	Breed used	Boar No.	D	M	Y	D	M	Y	Total	Live		Dead		Date			Number of pigs	
													M	F	M	F	D	M	Y	M	F

SCHEDULE VIII		r.30
PIG GROWING SCHEDULE		
Type and age of pig	Essential Management	
Piglets (1 day old)	Ensure: - adequate colostrum intake - clipping of the eye teeth	
Piglets (1 -3 days old)	- administration of the iron injection - administration of toltrazuril for coccidiosis control	
Piglets (3 - 7 days old)	- castration of piglets not designated for breeding	
Growers (8 – 12 weeks old)	- treatment for worms and mange	
Growers (16 – 20 weeks old)	- treatment for worms and mange	

SCHEDULE IX			r.31	
LOADING SPACES FOR TRANSPORTATION OF PIGS				
Average live weight (kg/pig)		Space (m²/pig)		Space >3.5 hr trip (m²/pig)
50		0.22		0.25
75		0.29		0.34
85		0.31		0.36
95		0.34		0.39
105		0.36		0.41
125		0.42		0.48
150		0.48		0.55
175		0.55		0.63
200		0.61		0.70

Made on the, 2023.

MITHIKA LINTURI,
Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture and Livestock Development.